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LABOR NEWS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Workers in Cement Industries Are to Be Organized—Small Pay of Twenty Thousand Women in Birmingham, England—Farmers and Organized Labor Form an Alliance—Americans Building Factories in Canada.

A general strike of button makers is on at Muscatine, Ia.

Wheelbarrow coolies in Shanghai, China, earn \$4 a month.

Dingwall, Scotland, bakers are agitating for both shorter hours and more pay.

In the Netherlands the predominant hours in most industries are ten to eleven a day.

Glasgow, Scotland, operative plumbers have obtained an advance on their wages of a half-penny an hour.

The United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia intimate a new demand for increased wages next year.

"For the sake of the health" of its thousands of workmen, the U. S. Steel trust has posted notices in its mills forbidding the use of tobacco, particularly cigarettes, during working hours. An exception to the rule has

been made in favor of machinists on brass work and iron molders.

It has been decided by the workers in the various trades in Tipperary, Ireland, to form a trades council.

The British government has decided to appoint a board of trade commission empowered to arbitrate labor disputes.

Employees of the Dublin, Ireland, Tramway company have petitioned the directors for shorter hours and more free days for the older men.

Minneapolis, Minn., has several thousand men employed in the various cement industries, and efforts will be made to organize them.

Labor leaders assert that the fight between the plumbers and steamfitters has cost the building trades workmen of Chicago \$3,500,000.

The Schenectady, N. Y., railway strike was concluded recently through

recognition of the union, in accordance with the trolley men's demands.

The Bakers' International union has raised funds sufficient to establish six "anti-bread trust bakeries" in various sections of the United States.

The quarrymen employed in the marble quarries of Carrara, Italy, have obtained an increase of 18 per cent in wages and a small reduction of hours, and a small reduction of hours.

Twenty thousand women in Birmingham, Eng., it is stated, are working at carding books and eyes at an average from half a crown to four shillings a week.

At Seattle, Wash., an important alliance has been formed, which embraces farmers, members of the Direct Legislation league and representatives of organized labor.

Great progress has been made in the last year in improving the working conditions of children in the United States, according to the annual report of the national child labor commission.

The lithographers in Nuremberg, Leipzig, and other towns in Germany are on strike, or preparing to go on strike, for the reduction of hours to eight and one-half per day, and other demands.

Seven hundred and fifty-five companies from the United States have built factories in Canada since 1900. Many of these are larger than the original plants in the United States.

Dublin, Ireland, bakers sent a letter to the master bakers, requesting that they would not resume work unless demands relating to

wages and conditions of work were granted.

The International Molders' union reports a total increase in membership for the quarter of 2,915, with an expenditure in sick benefits for the same period of \$45,327.

The British Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants threatens a strike that will stop every wheel on every railroad in England before Christmas, unless the demands of its members for higher pay and shorter hours are granted.

The lockout in the building trades of Sweden is gradually drawing to an end through one firm after another deserting from the masters' organization and making peace on their own account.

Carters in the eastern district of Middlethian, England, have struck work and some hundreds of men are out, the dispute arising over the hours of labor and the recognition of the men's union.

Certain employers in Melbourne, Australia, having signed an agreement to pay their employees \$15 a week, a number of men who went on strike in the glass beveling trade have returned to work.

There is a powerful movement in Germany to require all girls, regardless of station, to do compulsory domestic service, just as the young men are required under the law to do compulsory military service.

The International Molders union of North America recently concluded an agreement with the Central Mold-

ers association of Scotland by which the two organizations will in the future interchange membership cards.

Native compositors of the "Journal of Katanga," the first Congolese newspaper which has just appeared in the Belgian Congo, have gone on strike. They claim that all their names should appear on the front page.

A decision was recently handed down by the supreme court of the state of Washington which sustained the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation act passed at the last session of the legislature.

Previous to organization the blacksmiths of Atlanta, Ga., got 25 cents an hour and worked ten hours a day. Since organization their wages have increased to 28 cents an hour and the day's work reduced to nine hours.

Union butchers of New York city have gained a material increase in wages and a substantial reduction in the hours of labor. After a strike had been threatened the employing butchers signed a two-years' agreement with the union.

A minimum wage will be demanded by the Miners' federation of Great Britain for every man and boy employed in a coal mine, and unless colliery owners give way the federation will take steps which may result in a national stoppage.

Indiana union men are going to make an effort to inaugurate a plan that will reduce the cost of living. An effort will be made to arrange for some form of co-operative purchasing

that will eliminate the middleman and his exorbitant profits.

In New South Wales and some of the other Australian states the governments are passing bills to assist the working men in erecting homes. The working men can borrow money from the government at a moderate rate of interest and pay it back in reasonable time like rent.

In many German cities the problem of housing the working classes has been largely solved, and Dresden, Strassburg, Nuremberg, Karlsruhe, Essen and other towns already have garden settlements where thousands of working families live happily and in comfort.

In Dubuque, Ia., there has been a seven months' lockout, affecting nearly every trade. Plumbers, carpenters, sheet metal workers have all started shops of their own to carry on the work which has been greatly affected by the trouble between employers and employees in the different trades.

The officials of the Bradford, Eng., Woolcombers' union, which has a membership of 12,000, have resigned en bloc as a result of dissatisfaction expressed by a body of the members since a strike some months ago. The officials are, however, offering themselves for re-election.

During the past thirty years the Cigar-makers International union has paid in benefits the sum of \$9,000,000. The smallest benefit paid was the strike benefits, which totaled a little more than \$1,000,000, the other \$8,000,000 being divided between sick, dis-

abled, death and out-of-work benefits.

The increase in idleness in the transportation trades of New York and in the allied metal trades was big during the first six months of the present year, according to the bulletin just issued from the state labor department. In fact, the increase in idleness was greater than at any time since the panic of 1907.

The effort of Canada to destroy the labor movement by instilling national prejudice into the minds of the workers has failed. It is said the few struggling locals associated under the title of the Canadian Federation of Labor are gradually dropping their affiliation with the per capita tax dodgers and lining up with the worldwide trace organizations of the working class.

A prompt industrial victory has been gained by the Perth, Australia, slaughtermen in a dispute with their employers. Under an award of the arbitration court, which came into operation in June, 1910, wages were fixed at \$17.50 a week, with work on Sundays and the weekly holiday on Saturdays. In accordance with a union resolution the men determined to give a week's notice unless this minimum payment were raised to \$20 a week, with the abolition of Sunday work, and the substitution of four and one-quarter hours' work on Saturdays. After a conference and subsequent consideration, the employers agreed to this demand. A. J. BEISSING.